and and not received in time to be included in the late report from the Fift'a Auditor's office; and also including copies of reports from Professor Bache, made under instructions from that Department. Referred to the Committee of Warren and Professor Bache, made under instructions from that Department.

A communication from the same Department, transmiting a statement of the marine hospital fund for the fiscal pear ending the 30th of June, 1851. Referred to the

A communication from the same Department, transmitting, in conformity with law, statements of the accounts which remained due more than three years prior to the 1st of July, 1851, on the books of the Register of the Treasury, and on the books of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Auditors of the Treasury, respectively. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A communication from the Interior Department, transmitting a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund of that Department and its several bureaus has been expended during the last year. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

the table and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the same Department, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied by the annual report of the Surveyors General of Illinois, Missouri, and Oregon, which were not received in time to accompany his last annual report.

A communication from the Department of War, transmitting a report of the Adjutant General, with an abstract of the returns of the Adjutant General, with an abstract

their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A committee on Military Affairs.

A communication from the Navy Department, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the House of the 26th ultimo, copies of a report made by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, in relation to the payment of claims since the 4th of March, 1849, which had been pre-

viously presented, suspended, or disallowed. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the same Department, transmitting a report in relation to the merits of the various con-

densers for supplying the boilers of marine engines with fresh water, in compliance with the provisions of an act of September 28, 1850. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A communication from the Post Office Department, transmitting a report from the Third Assistant Postmaster General, as the disbursing agent of that Department, showing, in detail, his receipts and payments during the year ending December 30, 1851. Laid on the table and

ordered to be printed. ordered to be printed.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Territory of Oregon, communicating a copy of the Journal of the Council and of the Legislative Assembly of that Territory. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

BILLS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE. were severally read twice and referred to appropriate

the State of Wisconsin for saline purposes.

An act for the relief of the widows and relatives of cer tain officers and seamen of the United States brig Washington, who were lost overboard in a hurricane.

An act to authorize the State of Illinois to select the r sidue of the lands to which she is entitled under the act of 2d of March, 1827, granting land to aid that State in opening a canal to connect the waters of Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan. An act to admit the hermaphrodite brig Sylphide to

registry.

An act for the relief of Theodore Offut.

An act for the relief of Charles A. Kellett. An act for the relief of Enoch Baldwin and others. An act for the relief of the heirs and representatives

Col. Alexander G. Morgan.

An act for the relief of A. H. Cole. An act for the relief of James Dunning.

An act for the relief of Julia Acken.

An act to provide for the final settlement of the accounts

of Jonathan Kearsley, late receiver of public moneys at Detroit, and of John Biddle, late register of the land of-An act for the compensation of James W. Low and others, for the capture of the British private armed schoon-

er Ann, during the late war with Great Britain.

Secretary of Wisconsin Territory, and sureties.

House bill to extend a patent to Hiram Moore and John

The question being on the passage of the bill—
Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay it on the table;
which motion was negatived.
The bill was then passed.

HOMESTEAD BILL The House then proceeded to consider the bill of the House to encourage agriculture, and for other purposes. This bill provides that a quarter section of land shall be given to every man and widow who is the head of a family, on condition that they occupy and cultivate the same.

Mr. HALL moved to amend the bill by confining its

provisions to white persons. This amendment would make the bill conform to the pre-emption law; for pre-emptions were never granted to any other than white persons. Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, remarked that a bill containing provisions similar to those contained in the bill under consideration had been introduced, referred to quate protection to the Pacific coast under the existing the Committee on Agriculture, and reported favorably to the House. That bill was now in committee, and among the first on the calendar. The bill before the House, he understood, had been read twice, and was now upon its engrossment. It was a measure of very great import-ance, and one in which much interest had been manifestance, and one in which much interest had been manifested throughout the whole country, the public mind being
directed to making essential changes in the present land
system. He would, therefore, move that this bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole, and he hoped that
by general consent it would be made the special order for
the first Tuesday in March next, so to continue from day
to day until divine and of the continue from day

to day until disposed of.

There being no objection, the motion of Mr. Johnson

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS. On motion of Mr. DUNHAM, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Oldes, of Ohio, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill of the Senate making land warrants

mittee in support of the Senate bill, and in opposition to the bill of the House and the substitute reported therefor by the select committee. He strongly advocated the tors for by the select committee. He strongly advocated the claims of registers and receivers to compensation for locating bounty land warrants, holding that it was the policy of the Government to reward public officers in proportion to the responsibility of the services which they were called upon to perform. He considered this was necessary to secure men of integrity and competency, and they should be allowed such a compensation as would when them allows terrotation. place them above temptation.

Mr. BRENTON also addressed the committee in favor of compensation to registers and receivers, believing that justice and equity required that those who performed services for the Government should receive adequate re-

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. B. gave way for a motion that the committee rise; which being agreed to And the House adjourne

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. SHIELDS presented the memorial of Alfred Guth-rie, in relation to the prevention of the explosion of steam boilers. The memorial says that the vast increase of steam power and its varied application to the pursuits of life has interwoven it with the future growth and prosperity of the country. Believing that some one compe-tent to investigate the causes of the frequent explosions, and capable of devising a plan of prevention, should step and capable of devising a plan of prevention, should step forward and make the effort to accomplish so desirable an object; and believing that his position as a practical engineer, in charge perhaps of the largest steam power in the country, would enable him to accomplish the object, he voluntarily set out to institute the most searching investigation; that for fourteen months his application has been incessant, eight of which have been spent on board of steamboats navigating the Miscissippi and its tributaries, in a personal inspection, measuring machinery, consulting engineers, and watching with care the management of the boats; that in the investigation he has collected a vast fund of information, alike important to the country and to enable Congress to act und country and to enable to American editors to American citizes that they are to American editors

Committee of Ways and Means.

A communication from the some Department, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State, with copies of estimates, amounting to \$16,325, required to complete the service of the State Department for the current fiscal year.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A communication from the same Department, transmitting a list of the contracts made for lighthouse purposes, to during the year 1851, including those previously nade and not received in time to be included in the light of the study of engineering, and was a gentleman of a strong practical mind and scientific acquirements. He thought that it would at least do much to relieve the public mind from the apprehensions entertained in relation to explosions. The researches made by the memorialist had given twenty years of his life to the study of engineering, and was a gentleman of a strong practical mind and scientific acquirements. He thought that it would at least do much to relieve the public mind from the apprehensions entertained in relation to explosions. The researches made by the memorialist had given twenty years of his life to the study of engineering, and was a gentleman of a strong practical mind and scientific acquirements. He thought that it would at least do much to relieve the public mind from the apprehensions entertained in relation to explosions. The researches made by the memorialist had given twenty years of his life to the study of engineering, and was a gentleman of a strong practical mind and scientific acquirements. pressed surprise at the remarkable results arrived at. There was no appropriation asked for, but simply that the labors of a life upon a most important subject should be printed for the benefit of the country. He moved its reference to the Committee on Printing; which was agreed to. DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE WITH SWITZERLAND. Mr. BRODHEAD. Mr. President, a few days since I

laid before the Senate a resolution upon the subject of our diplomatic relations with Switzerland, which I desire now to have considered and disposed of.

The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be re-quested to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the usual outfit and salary of a Charge d'Affaires to Mr. BRODHEAD. There are many considerations

Mr. BRODHEAD. There are many considerations of a political as well as commercial character which should induce this Government no longer to be neglectful of diplomatic intercourse with the Swiss Republic, or rather with the Government of the Swiss Confederation. It is now the only republic in Europe; and, notwithstanding it is surrounded with despotisms, and has often been threatenened with an extinguishment of its nationality, it has always resclutely maintained an altar to freedom. It has been a kind of nursery of free principles, and a place where political refugees have always found an asylum. It now has a population of over two millions and a half, with a large and increasing commerce. In 1848 and 1849 they reorganized the Government and adopted a constitution similar in many of its provisions to our own. They adopted a system more national in its character, and now have the same powers to negotiate treaties of amity and commerce that we have—a power which could not be exercised before without the consent of all the Cantons. All other Governments of any importance have diplomatic representatives in Switzerland—France, England, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Spain, &c.—and we, a sister republic, have none. In diplomatic circles we have no person to represent this Government or defend our institutions or protect of any circles. represent this Government or defend our institutions or protect our citizens. In the event of a war in Europe, it would be peculiarly necessary for us to have a represen-tative in Switzerland, with whom the friends of liberal and republican principles could have communion without fear. A representative from this country would aid in maintaining constitutional government, and be more likely to enjoy confidence in Switzerland than the representative of any other nation, and hence would be enabled to obtain

information which would be valuable. Independent of political inducements, our commercial interests and industrial pursuits, I think, demand the esinterests and industrial pursuits, I think, demand the establishment of a permanent mission in Switzerland. The annual amount of international exchange may safely be estimated at ten millions of dollars, and is larger than our commerce with Naples, Sardinia, Denmark, Holland, or Belgium, at all of which places we have diplomatic representatives. Our commercial intercourse with Switzerland is important. She consumes annually from 100,000 On motion of Mr. CARTTER, by unanimous consent, to 150,000 bales of our cotton, about 500 hogsheads of the House then proceeded to consider the business on the Speaker's table, when the following bills of the Senate products. We receive in return her silks, laces, finer cotton goods, jewelry, and watches. By a provision in the present Swiss constitution, raw materials required by manufacturers, as well as the necessaries of life, are admitted at the lowest possible rate of duty. This liberal commercial policy requires some notice and encourage-ment at our hands. It is well known that efforts have ment at our hands. It is well known that efforts nave been made to draw her into a commercial league with the Zoll-Verein and other Powers on terms injurious to our in-terests. For these and other reasons which I might arge I hope the resolution will be adopted, and that the Com-mittee on Foreign Affairs will give the subject that con-sideration which I think its importance demands.

The resolution was agreed to. PROTECTION TO CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA. Mr. GWIN. Mr. President, in accordance with pre-vious notice, I now ask leave to introduce a bill providing additional protection to the citizens of California and Oregon from aggressions by the Indian tribes and from Oregon from aggressions by the Indian tribes and from foreign invasion. Recent intelligence from California informs us that there was imminent danger of a general rising of the Indian tribes in the southern section of the State, for the avowed object of plundering and massacring the whites. This portion of the State is sparsely populated; so much so, that it is impossible to collect such bodies of men at short notice as are required to keep the Indians in check. Many of the inhabitants of that State at points remote from the coast are at the mercy of the Indians, and have already been attacked, plundered, and forced to fly for their lives. I will only introduce the case of the Hon. Mr. Warner, Senator from the district of San Diego, who, in defending his property from an attack of the Indians, lost one of his men, all of his stock, and was combetroit, and of John Biddle, late register of the land ofice at that place.

An act for the relief of the children of Capt. Erastus A.

An act for the compensation of James W. Low and others, for the capture of the British private armed schoonir Ann, during the late war with Great Britain.

An act granting a pension to Elizabeth Monroe.

An act granting a pension to Saliy T. Floyd, widow of George R. C. Floyd, late a lieutenant colonel in the army George R. C. Floyd, late a lieutenant colonel in the army of the United States.

HIRAM MOORE AND JOHN HASCALL.

that martial law was programed, and every citaten capable of bearing them was under arms. If there should be a general rising of the Indian tribes in south California, as is still apprehended, (although the intelligence by the last steamer is more favorable for the preservation of peace,) Los Angeles and Santa Barbara will be as much exposed to depredations as San Diego, and the loss of life and the sacrifice of property will be immense. Within this great extent of country, comprising several hundred miles of sea coast, with an equal extent of back country, we have no governmental protection against these Indian hostilities. There are some troops at San Diego, and a post at the mouth of the Gila, but it is a mockery to say they are any protection to the country. In fact, they can scarcely protect their own scalps from the tomahawk of the Indians; and if we give credit to the intelligence that has reached us, the post at the mouth of the Gila was sur-rounded for days by hostile Indians, and only saved from massacre by a piece of artillery that dealt terror as well as death among the savages. It is by no means certain that the inadequate force of that station can continue suc-cessfully to resist the hostile attacks of the Indian tribes organization of the army. We must have an entirely new system, adapted to the peculiar situation of the country; and it is to accomplish this purpose that I have prepared the bill that I propose before I take my seat to bring before the Senate. Sir, the citizens of California and Oregon have expressed to the citizens of California and Oregon have expressed to the citizens of California and Oregon have expressed to the citizens of California and Oregon have expressed to the citizens of California and Oregon have expressed to the citizens of California and Oregon have expressed to the citizens of California and Oregon have expressed to the citizens of California and Oregon have expressed to the citizens of California and Oregon have expressed to the citizens of California and Oregon have expressed to the citizens of the fore the Senate. Sir, the citizens of California and Ore-gon have appealed to their Government for protection, as will appear from the resolutions of the Legislature of California, and the letter of the distinguished Delegate from Oregon, (Mr. Lane,) both of which I will read: Joint Resolutions in relation to establishing forts

Joint Resolutions in relation to establishing forts on our borders.

Whereas a large portion of our State is unprotected from the different tribes of Indians that live upon our borders, and that these tribes are frequently engaged and are now at war with the citizens of this State; and in consequence of our present unprotected condition there is no security for either life or property, and this State not having the means of extending that protection to its citizens which their present necessities require: and whereas it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect its citizens from the incursions of either internal or external enemies, therefore—

aideration of the bill of the Senate making land warrants assignable, and for other purposes, and the joint resolution of the House explanatory of the bounty land act of September 28, 1856, and the pending amendments thereto.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, then addressed the committee in support of the Senate bill, and in opposition to the bill of the House and the substitute reported therefore bill of the House and the substitute reported therefore by the select committee. He strongly advocated the claims of registers and receivers to compensation for lo-

of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, DECEMBER 12, 1851.

To his Excellency, the President of the United States:
Sin: A sense of duty prompts me to call your early attention to the peculiar condition of things in Oregon. I have been a citizen of that Territory for near three years, have travelled the settled portion of it all over; had much to do with the Indians, and know them, perhaps, as well as any other man, and understand the wants of the American citizens there, and can say to you, that, for their protection and for the protection of others emigrating there, troops, to be garrisoned on the great road from St. Joseph via Fort Hall to the Dalles of the Columbia, and also on the road from Oregon to California, are absolutely indispensable for the protection of life and property. I know that I need but call your attention to the condition of things there, and present the facts within my knowledge, to secure your aid and prompt action in the premises. The suffering this season for the want of troops to protect emigrants and others as route to Oregon, and from Oregon to California, has been terrible, and certainly this Government ought, and will, I have no doubt, afford protection to her citizens in a country so remote and exposed as are all-persons travelling either on the emigrant road to Oregon or on the road from Oregon to California. There are but these two roads south of the Columbia on which troubles are to be apprehended. The shape of the country, with its stapendous mountains, are insurmountable barriers to the location of roads of importance. A garrison of two or three companies of horseone of infantry, if a mounted force cannot be had—on each of these roads, at the Grand Round, for instance, on the emigrant or northern road, and in the Rogue River Valley, on the California or northern road, and in the Rogue River Valley, on the California or on orthern road, and in the Rogue River Valley, on the California or on the roads

ployed in that Department, the sum paid to each during the year 1851, and the State or Territory their residence at the time of their appointment. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

when called on to enact laws for the prevention of such fearful calamities.

Mr. S. said that the memorialist had given twenty years of his life to the study of engineering, and was a gentleshould be established in Rogue River Valley, as above suggested.

I have been the sexplicit in order that you may understand the condition and wants of the country which I have the honor to represent, with the full belief that you will take such steps as may be necessary to give protection to the vitizens there, and emigrants and others travelling to and from Oregon. Herewith I enclose two communications from Oregon for your perusual, which you will please return to me. One of the writers I am well acquainted with, (Mr. Applegate, one of the carry cettlers of Oregon.) He has done much to bring the country into requisition, by exploring, opening roads, &c., a sensible, reliable man. With Mr. Simons I have no acquaintance, but have no doubt of the truth of his narrative.

With great respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOSEPH LANE.

What is the response? It will be found in the lette addressed to me by the Secretary of War, which these do

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 27, 1851.

Sin: I have received a copy of the joint resolutions of the
Legislature of California, instructing her Senators and requesting her Representatives to use their best efforts to have a portion of the United States troops established on her borders,
and also to have a line of forts erected along the same, for the
purpose of protecting her citizens.

By referring to my annual report (a copy of which is herewith enclosed) you will perceive that I therein allude to the
defenceless state of California and Oregon, and the President
in his annual message also invites the attention of Congress to
the same subject. The military force now at the disposal of
the Department will not permit it to increase the number of
troops on the Pacific, except by filling up the companies already stationed there to their complement, which will shortly
be done.

be done.

I herewith enclose the copy of a letter recently addressed to the President by the late Governor of Oregon on the same

As regards the establishment of forts, wherever troops are stationed such works as may be required for their protection and accommodation will of course be constructed; but it would be worse than useless to construct them until they can be garrisoned. I will add that Gen. Hitchcock (who now commands the Pacific division) has been directed to take early and prompt measures, as far as the means at his disposal will enable him to do so, to establish forts at such points on the borders of California and Oregon where they are most needed for the protection of the inhabitants and of emigrant parties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War.

Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, United States Senate.

Sir, here is an honest confession of the inability of the Department to afford us adequate protection under existing laws, and the Secretary deserves credit for it, and equal credit is due to him for the suggestions made in his annual report, from which I will also read extracts:

"In the first place, I would suggest that every facility and

equal credit is due to him for the suggestions made in his annual report, from which I will also read extracts:

"In the first place, I would suggest that every facility and encouragement should be afforded to the formation of a local militia, in which our new possessions, like all the Mexican States, are very deficient. As the first step towards the accomplishment of this object, I would recommend that the Executive be authorized to distribute arms among the inhabitants. I am fully persuaded that the advantages that would result from the adoption of this measure, in familiarizing the people with the use of arms, in inspiring them with confidence, and in encouraging the formation of militia companies, would more than compensate for the trifling expense that would attend it. The very fact that the inhabitants were known to be srmed would tend to intimidate the Indians. The distribution should of course, be made with such precautions as would prevent their being sold or converted to an improper use.

"The quantity of arms to which the new States and Territories are respectively entitled under the act of 1808 is so small as to be of no practical advantage, and, as they have not participated in the issues heretofore made, it would seem to be but just that they should now receive more than their distributive share. At all events, they might be permitted to receive their quota for several years in advance. As the arms are lying idle in the depots, no loss to the Government would result from this course, and they will probably be never more needed than they are at present.

"In the next place, policy and humanity both require that we should employ some other means of putting a stop to these depredations than the terror of our arms. We should try the effect of conciliatory measures. There is no doubt that the Indians are frequently impelled to recede before it. The lands that afford nourishment to cattle and game are also the best adapted to cultivation, and consequently the first to tempt the settler; so that the Indi

animal life; and even there the circle of white population seems rapidly closing around them.

"I would also recommend that measures be taken to furnish, for a series of years, food and other necessaries to such Indians as will abandon their predatory habits and cultivate the soil. Authentic information, recently received at this Department, leads to the belief that these tribes are far less numerous than they are generally supposed to be, and I have no doubt (laying aside considerations of humanity) that it would be far less expensive to feed than to fight them."

I will not date in the Senate langer in giving the necessity of the series of the series

men of the nation, and they only wish the Government to call for their services, and pay for them, to be ready at a moment's warning to march to the utmost extent of our limits to protect its citizens from Indian depredations. Give us arms, and pay us for our services when you need them, and we will protect ourselves from a foreign or do-

mestic foe.

I do not wish to be understood as proposing to dispense I do not wish to be understood as proposing to dispense with the services of the army on our coast, nor to advance the opinion that we do not ask for the most ample preparations against the approach of a foreign enemy, for which we should have an extensive system of fortifications and naval defence. We need the army to man our forts and to form the nucleus around which the force this bill proposes to call into the field could rally when an emergency required their services. Without going into the subject further at present, I propose that the bill be printed, and read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The provisions of the bill are as follows: bill are as follows: .

bill are as follows:

A bill to provide for the better protection of the people of California and Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the State of California or the Territory of Oregon shall be invaded, or be in imminent danger of invasion, by any foreign nation, or when hostilities shall be threatened or commenced by any Indian tribe, in or adjacent to said State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the commanding general, or officer in command of the United States military forces on the Pacific coast, to make a requisition upon the Governors of said State and Territory, or either of them, for volunteers, or to call forth such number of the militia of the State and Territory aforesaid as he may judge necessary, to repel such invacall forth such number of the militia of the State and Territory aforesaid as he may judge necessary, to repel such invasion or to suppress such hostilities, who shall serve for a time specified by the commanding general, or officer in command, provided such term of service does not exceed — months.

Sec. 2. Be it further cuacted, That said volunteers or militia shall be commanded by officers elected or appointed, or to be elected or appointed, in the manner prescribed by the law of the State or Territory in which they reside, and shall be received in companies, battalions, squadrons, or regiments, and when so received and mustered into the service of the United States, shall be armed at the expense of the United States, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That said volunteers or militia, during the time they may be in service, shall receive the usual

Sec. 3. And be if urther emeted, That said vounteers or minus, during the time they may be in service, shall receive the usual rations of the army of the United States, and pay equal to three times the amount now provided by law for the pay of the officers and soldiers, respectively, of the United States

Sec. 4. And beit further enacted, That the volunteers or militing Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the volunteers or militia who may be received into the service of the United States by virtue of the provisions of this act, and who shall be wounded, or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to all the benefits which may be conferred on wounded persons belonging to the army of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it jurther enacted, That the Secretary of War be required to place at the disposal of the Governors of California and Oregon fifty thousand stand of arms, to be di-tributed ratably to the citizens of said State and Territory, under such restrictions as to ensure their safe keeping and extern

der such restrictions as to ensure their safe-keeping and

der such restrictions as to ensure their safe-keeping and return when required.

See. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War shall place at the disposal of the Governors of said State and Territory such number of mountain howitzers as may be deemed sufficient to meet the exigencies of the public service, in the event of an Indian war; also, a field battery or "field batteries" of light artillery, or of the usual composition; also, a park of flying artillery in the event of a foreign war.

See. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War forthwith cause to be established on the Pacific coast, at such point or points as may be deemed most advisable, an arsenal and magazine, well supplied with powder, shot, and shells, for the use of the military in the event of a foreign or Indian war; also, to place in depot, in the neighborhood of San Diego and San Francisco, one hundred sencoast guns of suitable calibers, to defend the entrance to those harbors; those guns to be mounted in open batteries, should the emergency of a foreign war arise before permanent fortifications shall be constructed to receive them.

to receive them.
See, 8. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall Sec. 5. And of it further enacted. That any person who shall be convicted of disposing of any of the public arms or ammunition herein provided for the public service of the aforesaid State and Territory, to any Indian or Indian tribe, shall be subject to a penalty of — dollars, and imprisonment for a period not less than six nor more than — months.

The bill was read twice and referred to the Committe The only Affairs.

The engrossed bill to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States to certain reservations therein mentioned, and to confirm the title of Charles G. Gunter, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution to the resolutio

lution in relation to the printing of the seventh census, and a debate ensued, in which Messrs. GWIN, PEARCE, SMITH, BADGER, CASS, BORLAND, HAMLIN, and others participated.

And the Senate adjourned without any definite result.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LOCKHART, by unanimous consent, presented the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Indiana, which were referred to appropriate com-

A joint resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress to use their endeavors to procure a site for the national armory on the waters of the Ohio river at Evansville, within the

State of Indiana.

A joint resolution in relation to the construction of a anal around the Falls of the Ohio river. A joint resolution relative to granting public la

settlers.

A joint resolution for the purpose of obtaining from the General Government a grant of the unsold lands belonging thereto in the Vincennes district, for the benefit of

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS

On motion of Mr. SWEETSER, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Olds, of Ohio, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill of the Senate making land warranst

assignable, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRENTON resumed and concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday, contending that if the General Government authorized its officers to dispose of the public domain for a valuable consideration, whether that consideration should be for cash or its equivalent, it should give them. it should give them a proper remuneration

services.

Mr. YATES addressed the committee in favor of the Mr. YATES addressed the committee in favor of the bill, and urged the justice of the claims of registers and receivers to compensation for their services.

The hour having arrived at which the debate on this bill was to close, debate could only take place on such amendments as might te offered, the member moving the amendment being allowed five minutes to explain it, and the same leavest of the same leavest.

the same length of time being allowed any member to oppose it. Many amendments were offered and much debate ensued, but without coming to any decision— The Committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. COOPER presented a memorial, signed by Benjamin Crawford and others, practical engineers and machinists, citizens of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, asking Congress for further legislation to protect the civil marine against the frequent explosion of steamboliers, and submitting a bill for the consideration of the Senate. They say, first, that all inspectors of boilers should be persons who have regularly learned the business of steam-engine building, and have had an experience of five years as regular steamboat engineers, setting forth the reasons in detail; and, second, that masters of steamboats have peculiar rules of their own of judging whether engineers will suit them; some take as a standard the least amount of money the engineer will take, and the less he will take the better he is qualified, provided he has the title of engineer; while others will employ none that do not boast they are not afraid of steam, known as "hot engineers," such as boast of the enormous pressure of not boast they are not afraid of steam, known as "hot engineers," such as boast of the enormous pressure of steam they have been in the habit of carrying, which is the best recommendation for employment; and to such an extent has it been carried that the most competent engineers have been driven from the river. They set forth the remedy for these evils at large. 3d. That no boat should be permitted to employ any engineer that has not a certificate the date of which is in the prescribed limits; nor should any boat be permitted to leave any port without a requisite number of engineers to attend to the duties of engineering the boat in a proper manner. 4th. They say that the pressure of steam should be limited to all boats built, after the enactment of a law, to one hundred pounds the square inch, and for all boats built previously one hundred and thirty pounds to square inch. That the present mode of working steam is often in the highest degree dangerous, it being the custom with many engineers to hold on to their steam when the boat is about leaving a landing, till they cannot well guess at the amount of pressure they have on the safety-valve, and much less do they know of the amount of heat that is accumulating in and about the boilers, ready to go off into steam the mo-ment the water in the boilers becomes agitated, either by starting the engine or by raising the safety-valve to blow off steam. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS. Mr. BORLAND, from the Committee on Printing, re-ported in favor of printing the treatise of Alfred Guthrie on the subject of steam boilers, and of printing 5,500 ad-ditional copies for the use of the Senate, 500 of which to

ditional copies for the use of the Senate, 500 of which to be given to Mr. Guthrie.

On the question, Shall the report be concurred in?—
Mr. HALE rose to express his surprise that, when he asked for the additional printing of a subject in which the nation at large was interested, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Atchison) and the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. Mangum,) from motives of economy, would not allow the printing. But here was, on the subject of the explosion of steam boilers, a mere expression of a private individual opinion, as he understood it, without any practical object, and yet there was a disposition manifested to have it and yet there was a disposition manifested to have it

Mr. BADGER, (in his seat.) It is useful in the Senate where we have occasional explosions.

Mr. HALE. I think there is practical matter quit enough to be printed, without resorting to that which

Mr. BORLAND insisted that the report of the engineer was the result of the labor of a life-time. He had examined the document, and could assure the Senator that it was one of a highly important character, in which the whole civil marine of the country was more or less inte-

The question was then taken on concurring in the re port of the committee, and it was adopted: Ayes 22, noes not counted. THE CENSUS PRINTING.

Mr. GWIN made a motion to take up the regiving to Donelson & Armstrong the printing of the 7th Census; which, after being debated by Messrs. GWIN, BADGER, HALE, PEARCE, DAVIS, BUTLER, BORLAND, ATCHISON, DOWNS, and others, was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradbury, Brodhead, Clemens, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Gwin Houston, Jones of Iowa, King, Mallory, Rusk, Sebastian and Shields—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Boriand, Butler, Clarke
Davis, Dawson, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, James
Jones of Tennessee, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Pratt
Seward, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Upham and Shields-16. and Wade-28.

BILLS PASSED. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar, and the following bills were severally considered in Committee of the Whole, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and were severally read a third time and passed:

A bill to confirm the claim of John Erwin to a certa

tract of land in the Bastrop claim.

A bill for the relief of Frances Gardner A bill for the relief of Jane Irwin. A bill for the relief of William A. Richmond POSTPONED BILLS.

The bill for the relief of Ira Day, of Vermont, w assed over informally.

The House bill for the relief of David C. Cash and Gile U. Ellis was considered and indefinitely postponed.

The following bills were severally considered and post

oned to Friday next:

The bill for the relief of Thomas H. Leggett. The bill to extend two patents to Zebulon Parker.

The bill for the relief of John F. Callan, administrate of Daniel Renner, deceased.

The bill to authorize T. H. McManus to enter re-emption certain lands in the Greensbury district up to the hour of adjournment, without any question being taken, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. HALL, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Olds, of Ohio, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill of the Senate making land warrants as

signable, and for other purposes.

Numerous amendments were offered, and consideral debate ensued under the five minutes' rule; when—
On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, the bill was
amended by striking out all thereof except the first section as amended yesterday: Ayes 102, noes 37.

The committee then rose and reported its action to the

The question being on concurring in the amendr eported by the committee—
Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, moved the previous qui tion, which was seconded, and under the operation there
of the following amendment adopted yesterday, on mo
tion of Mr. Mason, was agreed to:

tion of Mr. Mason, was agreed to:

Add to the end of the first section the following:

Provided, That the warrants which have been or may her
after be issued, in pursuance of said set, or of this act, may be
located upon any lands of the United States subject to priva
entry at the time of such location, at the minimum price
Provided, farther, That when said warrant shall be located i
lands which are subject to entry at a greater minimum the
\$1.25 per acre, the locater of said warrant shall pay to t
United States in each the difference between the value of su
warrant at \$1.25 per acre and the tract of land located on.

The question was then stated to be on agreeing to t The question was then stated to be on agreeing to the next amendment reported by the Committee of the Whole, viz: Strike out all of the bill except the first section as

Be it enacted, &c. That all warrants for military bland, which have been or may hereafter be issued under law of the United States, and all valid locations of the land, which have been or may hereafter be issued under any law of the United States, and all valid locations of the same, which have been or may hereafter be made, are hereby declared to be assignable, by deed or instrument of writing, made and executed after the taking effect of this act, according to such form and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so as to vest the assignee with all the rights of the original owners of the warrant or location: Provided, That any person entitled to pre-emption right to any land shall be entitled to use any such land warrant in payment of the same, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for the quantity of land therein specified: Provided, That the warrants which have been or may hereafter be issued, in pursuance of said act, or of this act, may be located upon any lands of the United States subject to private entry at the time of such location, at the minimum price: Provided, further, That when said warrant shall be located on lands which are subject to entry at a greater minimum than \$1.25 per acre, the locator of try at a greater minimum than \$1.25 per acre, the locator of said warrant shall be located on lands which are subject to en-try at a greater minimum than \$1.25 per acre, the locator of said warrant shall pay to the United States in cash the differ-ence between the value of such warrant at \$1.25 per acre and the tract of land located on. On motion, it was ordered that when the House adjourn

to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS. On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, the Hous

roceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker' The SPEAKER thereupon laid before the House Executive communications as follows:

A communication from the Treasury Department, trans

A communication from the Treasury Department, transmitting estimates of additional appropriations required for the completion of the marine hospitals at St. Louis, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed. A communication from the same, transmitting a report of the light-house board; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed. A communication from the War Department, transmitting a copy of the regulations adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the Military Asylum, and the information that the board has determined to establish the principal asylum within the District of Columbia, for which purpose they have purchased from Mr. Riggs a tract of

purpose they have purchased from Mr. Riggs a tract of hand situated about two miles from Washington, contain-ing about two hundred and sixty acres, for which, with the valuable improvements them. ing about two hundred and sixty acres, for which, with the valuable improvements thereon, they agreed to pay \$57,500; which purchase has been approved by the Pre-sident. The board has not yet decided whether or not they will establish branches of this institution at other points. Referred to the Committee on Military and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Post Office Department, containing a faithful abstract of all offices and contracts for the transportation of the mails, and of fines imposed, &c. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

BILLS OF THE SENATE REFERRED. The following bills of the Senate were then read twice

and appropriately referred:
An act amendatory of the act entitled "An act to provide for holding the courts of the United States in case of the sickness or other disability of the judges of the district courts," approved July 29, 1850.
An act to change the times for holding the district courts of the United States in the western district of Virginia and for other purposes.

Virginia and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of Mary W. Thompson. An act for the relief of John T. Sullivan. An act for the relief of Joseph Gideon. An act for the relief of John O. Means.

An act concerning the sessions of the nited States in the district of Delaware.

An act for the relief of Geo. Poindexter. An act to provide for the appointment of a superintenent of Indian Affairs in California.

An act for the relief of Wm. Miller. An act for the relief of Ezra Williams. An act to enforce discipline and promote good conduct the naval service of the United States.

An act making an appropriation in part for the erec-tion of the light-house on Sand Key, Florida.

An act to relinquish the reversionary interest of the

United States to a certain reservation therein mentioned, and to confirm the title of Charles G. Gunter thereto. A joint resolution to establish certain post routes. The House then adjourned.

FOREIGN PARAGRAPHS

A sample of Liberia cotton had been tested at Manche ter, England. Its value had been greatly impaired in th process of ginning, but the cotton itself possessed quali ties which under better treatment would render useful to British manufactures. Encouragement is held out to Liberia land-owners to turn their attention to the cultivation of that staple, and to forward samples cleaned by hand for further examination.

The strength of the sub-marine telegraph between Dover and Calais has just been tested in a remarkable manner. During some heavy weather which has lately prevailed, a barque dragged her anchor until it came in contact with the rope. This proved too strong for her, and she lost both anchor and cable.

The London Examiner contains a curious analysis of the vote of 7,439,216 in favor of the coup d'ètat. In this, by the aid of the census returns, it was shown that the greatest possible number inscribed as electors capable of voting was only 372,599 beyond the number who are asserted to have voted, and hence the fictitious character of the re-turns is brought almost to absolute demonstration.

Another London paper of the 14th January gives the following summary of the proceedings in regard to the elections in the department of the Var, and the subsequent persecutions endured by the inhabitants:

"We have had letters from the Var—that important

"We have had letters from the Var—that important department, of which the population turned out against Louis Napoleon, and which the soldiers have laid waste by fire and sword beyond any cruelties known in the revolution, or even in the draggonnades of Louis XIV. The commune or parish of Luc, in the Var, comprised of 1,100 electors, that is, males above 20. Of these 1,100, certainly 1,000 turned out against Louis Napoleon. The result has been that upwards of 500 have been dragged off from prison to prison, some shot, some to be transported. Up-wards of two hundred are fugitives, hiding in the sur-rounding woods and parishes. Knowing this, judge of the surprise of every one on learning from the official returns that of the 1,100 electors of Luc, 650 voted for the full powers demanded by Louis Napoleon."

Reports have prevailed since the 2d of December that M. Girardin, of the Paris Presse, who had been latterly writing in favor of the Elysée, was privy to the coup d'état, and consulted as to the measures which followed it. These reports are calumnies. Equally idle and absurd is the rumor that Girardin solicited his own expulsion. He was at the office of the Presse when he first became aware of this blow through the Novilles, and was quite stunned by at the office of the Presse when he first became aware of this blow through the Nonitéur, and was quite stunned by it. Owing to his own intimacy with M. de Morny, and that of his wife with the Countess Le Hon, Girardin was full of self-confidence that he was quite safe. He immediately sought an interview with the Minister of the Interior, to know the meaning of this extraordinary punishment inflicted on one who had rendered such immense services to Louis Napoleon. M. de Morny is said to have replied that his own was the only voice in the Cabinet raised in favor of M. de Girardin. The only service which the Minister could now render him was to grant him a few days respite, a favor which had been refused to MM. Chambolle and Jules de Lasteyrie, who were escorted without delay to the frontier. ithout delay to the frontier.

In France during the past week six hundred political prisoners, including five Representatives, were shipped for transportation to Cayenne, without trial or explanation of any kind. Sixty-six Representatives were also banished, with the liability to transportation if they should return; seventeen others were banished during the pleasure of the President. Among the latter were Lamoriciere, Changarnier, Leflo, Bedeau, Thiers, and Girardin.

By a decree, signed in Imperial fashion "Louis Napoleon," and not "Louis Napoleon Bonaparte," as hereto-fore, the National Guard throughout the country has been dissolved. It may be recognised, however, in any district by the will of the Government, in which case Louis Napon will appoint all the superior officers.

The Paris Constitutionnel says: "The department of th Pyrenées-Orientales was one where secret societies were most numerous, and more particularly so in the arrondissements of Praves and Perpignan. On the 3d instant no less than 158 warrants had been already issued for the arrondissement of Perpignan, and of these 116 had been executed. Others have since been issued, and the number of arrests were assented to 200. ber of arrests now amount to 200."

The National Guards in Paris delivered up their arm and uniforms quietly on the 12th of January. These were transported to the Tuileries for safe-keeping, and the forts hitherto occupied by the National Guards were put into possession of troops of the line.

WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY, exemplary for acts of Picty and Charity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of Nathalie, &c. Nathalie, &c.
Templeton's Ragineer, Millwright, and Mechanics' Pocke
Companion, by Julius W. Adams, Engineer.
Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine for February. This day recaived.
B. FARNHAM.

Mr. BISSELL demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of this amendment, which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted: Yeas 113, nays 56.

So the amendment was agreed to.
The bill as amended was then read the third time and passed, under the operation of the previous question.
The following is a copy of the bill as passed by the House. storation of peace and legal authority to that interesting Republic.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. We have been favored with the loan of Lima papers to

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

We have been favored with the loan of Lima papers to the 5th of January, containing advices from Valparaiso to December 26th, which we translate as follows:

"Our review of the last month, in which we described the situation of the country, presented a gloomy picture, showing that the Republic was in a state of constant insecurity and alarm. Now, the revolution set on foot by the provinces of Coquimbo and Concepcion has been completely terminated, as appears by the articles of convention which we publish below.

"In the electoral contest of the 25th of June last a candidate prevailed in Coquimbo and Concepcion different from the one who succeeded in the other ten provinces of the Republic.

"Those localities, not content that a majority of ten against two should determine the choice of President, raised the banner of insurrection to accomplish by force what they could not effect by the ballot-box.

"The revolution of Coquimbo and that of Concepcion having occurred on the 6th and 13th of September, the battalion of Chacabuco was ordered to Valparaiso, and thence was to proceed by water to Serena to suppress the movement. But this corps had resolved to revolutionize Valparaiso and deliver to General Cruz the powerful resources of this central point of the Republic. A Providential presentiment of President Bulnes induced him, at one in the morning, just before the departure of the Chacabuco battalion, to write to the commandant of that corps advising him to exercise the utmost vigilance over Captain Gonzales. This letter, sent by a grenadier at an unseasonable hour of the might, alarmed the restless conscience of Gonzales, and precipitated and rendered abortive a movement which would have inevitably ensured the complete success of the revolution. Posted in advantageous positions, they confidently expected to overpower the forces of the Government troops the victory of Petorca, and rendered abortive a movement, and march in triumph upon the capital; but Providence thwarted th

The annexed official documents arrived at the Intendancy of Valparaiso on the 10th December, forwarded and signed by the Minister of the Interior and Foreign Relations. They give us official news of this victory:

tions. They give us official news of this victory:

SANTIAGO, DECEMBER 9, 1851.—(Half-past 8 o'clock at night.)

At 7 in the evening despatches were received from the South, dated 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from which it appears that on that day the army of Gen. Cruz was completely routed on the plains of Longomilla. His cavalry having been destroyed, a part of his infantry retired to the houses of Reyes, where they still made some resistance. Gen. Bulnes attacked these houses with all his artillery, having formed his infantry in advance, but beyond the reach of musket shot. When Don Feliciano Leteller, who brought this news to Talca, left the field of battle, the house in which the insurgents had taken refuge was beset on all sides, and it was expected that in less than a quarter of an hour it would be reduced. At that date there were more than 400 prisoners. God defend you.

ANTONIO VARRAS.

To the Intendent of Valparaiso.

Eight o'clock P. M., 9th instant.

My esteemed friend: Complete victory for the cause of order. Yesterday the army of Cruz was entirely routed, and the peace of the Republic re-conquered.

I congratulate you, my friend, with all my heart. The course which we have embarked in with confidence has triumpled, because it is just and holy, the cause of the Republic. Yours, affectionally,

ANTONIO VARRAS.

On the 15th instant there arrived at this Intendancy the following communication from the Minister of the In-terior, Antonio Varras, by which we learn that a mutiny had occurred in the camp of Gen. Cauz, and that in con-sequence his forces had dispersed:

Sequence his forces had dispersor.

Santiago, December 14, 1851.

At this moment communications from the army have been received, copies of which I enclose, showing the complete destruction of the forces with which Gen. Cruz left the houses of Reyes.

ANTONIO VARRAS.

Santiago, Dzczenega 14, 1851.

The remains of the army of Cruz, which could have prolonged in some time the disorders in the South, have been surrendered or dipersed. We can already say conclusively that the anarchy is at an en ANTONIO VARRAS.

TALCA, 11rt DECEMBER-12 at night.

PRESIDENT DON MANUEL MONTY: Esteemed Sir: The disastrous was which has brought so many evils upon the country is at length concluded. By the enclosed documents you will see how the remains of the army of Gen. Crus have been dispersed.

It appears that there is now no danger of the spark of revolution being again kindled in the South. The Republic will henceforth begin to breathe the healthful air of peace. Receive, Mr. President, the affectionate salutation of your friend and servant,

JOSE FRANCISCO GANA. Minister of War.

JOSE FRANCISCO GANA, Minister of Wa The terms of capitulation agreed on between the partie are as follows :

The terms of capitulation agreed on between the parties are as follows:

1. Gen. Jose Maria de la Cruz, for himself, and in the name of the individuals under his orders, acknowledges the authority of the President of the Republic, D. Manuel Montt, and surrenders to Gen. D. Manuel Bulnes the military forces now at his disposal.

2. Gen. Cruz promises to give orders for all armed parties now existing in opposition to the established authorities to cease hestilities, within eight days, for the provinces of Concepcion to Colchagua inclusive, and in fifteen days for the rest of the Republic, the days to be reckoned from the date of the ratification of this convention.

3. Gen. Bulnes receives the military placed under his orders by Gen. Cruz, in the grade which had been conferred on them by the General Government, and assures them that they will not be prosecuted for political offences committed since the lat of September hat; and with the understanding that there shall be a speedy and general pacification of the Republic, he offers to endeavor to obtain from the Supreme Government an amnesty in favor of the persons who find themselves compromised by the political events which have occurred in the country. Until such amnesty shall be issued, Gen. Bulnes, convinced of the benevolent intentions of the Government, promises also to issue instructions to the gubernatorial authorities, that they may not molect the individuals who have taken part in the revolution, and who may show themselves disposed to render them obedience.

4. Gen. Bulnes will direct the mode and form of verifying the surrender of the troops, &c.; detached parties who may be placed under his orders; and to them Gen. Cruz shall immediately give notice of what is stipulated in the present convention for their fulfilment.

5. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged by the respective Generals, within the term of twenty hours, which express at eight in the morning of the 15th instant, unless something special shall prevent; in whi

And forasmuch as the said Generals, D. Manuel Bulnes and D. Jose Maria de la Cruz, have thought fit to approve this convention in all its parts, they accordingly ratify it in due form, and charge themselves with its literal and exact fulfilment, signing two copies of the same tenor, that they may be reciprocally exchanged.

JOSE MARIA DE LA CRUZ.

Santo Torimo de Purapei, December 16, 1851.

Five days after the above ratification, viz. on the 22d, Gen. Bulnes landed at Valparaiso, where he was received with distinguished honors. He afterwards proceeded to the capital, where new honors and congratulations awaited him. President Montt had acknowledged his services in the most cordial manner, and approved of the convention above received.

THE HUNGARIAN EXILES .- The greater part of the Hungarians in the city of New York have succeeded in obtaining employment. Upwards of thirty are employed at Morringville, for a short time, and seven more have been permanently engaged in the extensive pin factory of Messrs. Allen, Brown, and Luther, Worcester, Massach setts. The Col. Perczel, who was left in Turkey on account of the illness of his wife, and who was one of the bravest of her officers in the memorable struggles of his country, writes to his brother in Brooklyn that he is anxious to come to the United States. The same courtesy and kindness are due to him from the Government as to. Kossuth and his party .- New York Express.

New GOLD COINS .- The Washington correspondent of New Gold Coins.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "I have just seen the new gold dellar piece sent down from the Philadelphia Mint to the Hon. George S. Houston, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The coin consists of a flat ring, on which there is a superscription, but no head, as the place for putting a head is cut out. The only objection to this kind of coin is the detrition to which, it seems to me, it must be very liable. On the other hand, the coin may be carried on a string—a most convenient and safe. may be carried on a string—a most convenient and safe way of carrying money. Half-dollar gold pieces, not yet called for by any law, have been sent down, and look very pretty. These half-dollar gold pieces would be more convenient still than the dollar pieces, and may be carried in the same way."

Saturday evening last, in the bustle and confusion of Saturday evening last, in the bustle and confusion of landing the passengers, mails, and baggage from the steamer Powhatan, as she lay aground at Aquia Creek, a passenger from South Carolina fell overboard. Assistance was offered him, but he declined, for the time, to avail himself of the tendered aid, saying he must get his hat, which had been blown along the water a little distance off. He struck out in pursuit, overtook, and recovered his hat, and then returned to the boat, into which he was helped. The water was as cold as ice, with a good deal of ice floating upon the surface, and yet this passenger swam off like an expert taking a summer bath!

[Alexandria Gazette.]

DISGRACEFUL.—A disturbance was created by six persons in Trenton, New Jersey, on Sunday night by entering the colored Methodist Church with a jug of whiskey, and annoying the congregation by their noises. Five of them were arrested and fined ten dollars cach, and served right.